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Annual Convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor, held at
Portland, June 4, 5, 6, 1907**

Maine State Federation of Labor

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MAINE LABOR JOURNAL

Containing Proceedings of the Fourth
Annual Convention of the Maine State
Federation of Labor, held at Portland,
June 4, 5, 6, 1907



AUGUST, 1907

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MAINE LABOR JOURNAL

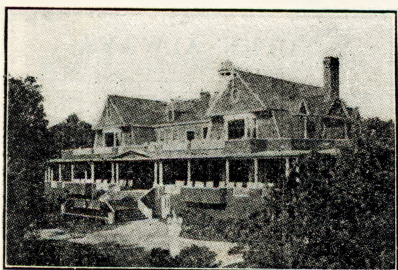
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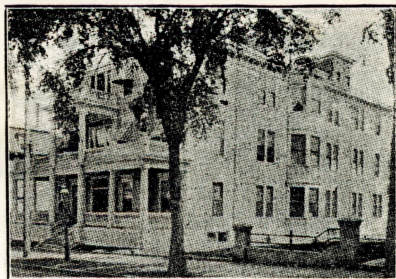
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Maine Labor Journal

DEVOTED TO THE LABOR INTERESTS OF MAINE

VOL. I

Millinocket, Maine, August 1, 1907

NO. 3

Officers of the Maine State Federation of Labor

President, CHARLES O. BEALS, AUBURN
1st Vice Pres. E. J. GRAHAM, Millinocket
2d " N. H. LORD, Portland
3d " JOHN C. CLARKE, Portland
4th " JOHN H. LOBLEY, Millinocket
5th " JOHN BYRNES, Lewiston

Sec'y-Treas. ARTHUR L. BROWN, Augusta
Rec. and Cor. Sec'y, JOHN F. CONNELLY, Bangor

Legislative Committee

ROSCOE A. EDDY, Bar Harbor
E. L. LEIGHTON, Saco
M. W. DENNIS, Augusta

Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor, Portland, June 4, 5, 6, 1907

TUESDAY, JUNE 4—Morning Session

The fourth annual convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor was called to order in Redmen's Hall, Farrington Block, Portland, Maine, on Tuesday, June 4, 1907, at 10 A. M., by Mr. Alexander Eagles, President of the Central Labor Union of Portland, who, in behalf of that organization, welcomed the delegates to Portland.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Joseph H. Johnson, pastor of the Fourth Congregational church, who is also a member of the Painters' Union, Local 237.

Hon. Nathan Clifford, Mayor of the City of Portland, was introduced by Chairman Eagles.

Mayor Clifford's Address.

Members of the State Federation and Mr. Chairman:

It gives me great pleasure to be here today and to say a few words of welcome to you, not only in behalf of the city but in my own behalf. The citizens of Portland are always glad to have people from other parts of the State visit them, to see our city at this time when everything is coming out bright and fresh. Portland has a warm heart. Perhaps she does not always show it, but she has a warm heart. She is always glad to see people from away. As your Chairman has said, it may be that Portland's hospitality is not so elaborate as that of other cities, but I assure you there is no city that entertains with a truer heart than does Portland. You come here representing every portion of the State, and, if I understand correctly, various trades. Portland likes to meet the workers of the State. Portland wishes that more workers were here; there is room for many more. Portland is not antagonistic to the workingmen; she wishes to help them as much as she can. Portland does not believe in unreasonable demands, but is willing on all occasions to meet those which are just and

reasonable. I will simply say to you again that I extend to you all the heartiest welcome from the citizens of Portland and from myself, and I trust that your stay here will be pleasant, and a benefit not only to yourselves but to the city of Portland. (Applause).

CHAIRMAN EAGLES: I will now call upon President Brann to respond to the Mayor's remarks in behalf of the State Federation.

PRESIDENT BRANN: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Central Labor Union:

I feel a little delicate about trying to formulate an expression of gratitude for this hearty welcome we have received. It seems difficult to believe that the workingmen can receive such a welcome from a city like Portland and one that is so heartily extended. Brother delegates, if we receive such a welcome merely because we come here to participate in the duties concerning the State Federation, what would have been our welcome had we brought the State Capitol along with us? (Laughter and applause).

I believe that the welcome we have received here has been brought about by the good intentions of the labor organizations of our State. We want it generally understood by the City of Portland, its officials and others, that we are not antagonizing the industrial conditions of our State, but we wish to promote them; and in coming here we hope that the business that will be transacted will be of such a character that the City of Portland will sometime be proud of us. The Central Labor Union, the Mayor and the city, receive our gratitude for the welcome that has been extended to us. (Applause).

CHAIRMAN EAGLES: It gives me now great pleasure to turn over the gavel to President Brann, and I hope he will wield it with authority and good union spirit throughout the convention.

President Eugene D. Brann took the chair.

On motion of Delegate J. C. Clarke, of Portland, seconded by Delegate A. Eagles, of Portland, vote of thanks was extended to Mayor Clifford and Rev. Mr. Johnson for their attendance.

The Committee on Credentials, appointed in accordance with Article V, Section 3, of the Constitution, consisting of E. J. Graham, E. A. Dyer, W. J. Ramey, G. T. Meserve and E. L. Leighton reported as follows:

Officers present: President Eugene D. Brann, First Vice President E. J. Graham, Third Vice President John C. Clarke, Fourth Vice President John Byrnes, Fifth Vice President Alden M. Flagg, Secretary-Treasurer Arthur L. Brown, Recording Secretary John F. Connelly, Legislative Committee, Abner W. Nichols, Roscoe A. Eddy.

Delegates present:

Musicians, 409, Lewiston, George B. Baker. Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, 142, Bar Harbor, Eugene A. Dyer.

Boot and Shoe Workers, 416, Auburn, W. E. Pelsey.

Boot and Shoe Workers, 45, Auburn, J. W. Chandler.

Carpenters and Joiners, 517, Portland, C. V. Rogers, J. A. Moore, J. C. McCaffery, J. W. Ramey.

Cigarmakers, 66, Lewiston, C. O. Beals.

Federal Labor, 11,311, Millinocket, Luther J. Folsom.

Paper Makers, 15, Lisbon Falls, John Butler.

C. L. U., Madison, George T. Meserve.

Federal Labor, 11,643, Madison, Isaac H. Gee.

Stationary Firemen, 69, Millinocket, John H. Lobley.

Bricklayers and Masons, 4, Bar Harbor, O. P. Wescott.

Federal Labor, 10,651, Bar Harbor, George L. Emery, W. F. Clark.

Carpenters and Joiners, 407, Lewiston, Walter T. Smith.

C. L. U., Lewiston and Auburn, Alden M. Flagg.

Loom Fixers, 566, Lewiston, David Walton.

Carpenters and Joiners, 1,707, Millinocket, Gustave Johnson.

Laborers' Protective, 10,191, Skowhegan, Alfred J. Cotta.

Iron Moulders, 248, Portland, John C. Clarke.

Mule Spinners, 4, Lewiston, John Byrnes.

Quarry Workers, 9, Waldoboro, W. F. B. Feyler.

Paper Makers, 11, Livermore Falls, Chas. W. Moulton.

Bricklayers and Masons, 2, Portland, Gilman Philips.

Quarry Workers, 29, Hallowell, Albert Gill.

C. L. U., Millinocket, W. F. Dewar.

C. L. U., Augusta, P. H. Fitzgerald.

Bricklayers and Masons, 9, Augusta, J. S. Nichols.

Carpenters and Joiners, 896, Biddeford, Euric L. Leighton.

Quarry Workers, 11, High Island, Patrick M. O'Callaghan.

Moccasin and Moccasin Slipper Workers, 12,283, Bangor, Max H. Sands.

Carpenters and Joiners, 348, Waterville, J. F. Partridge.

C. L. U., Portland, N. H. Lord.

C. L. U., Bangor, Jerry Cronin.

Typographical, 446, Bangor, John F. Connelly.

Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, 493, Waterville, Frank A. Tupper.

Retail Clerks, 1,109, Millinocket, E. J. Graham.

Journeyman Barbers, 210, Portland, Alexander Eagles.

Federal Labor, 11,434, Augusta, J. S. Cartledge.

Carpenters and Joiners, 914, Augusta, M. W. Dennis.

C. L. U., Waterville, Henry Talberth.

C. L. U., Skowhegan, M. S. Adams.

Carpenters and Joiners, 787, Skowhegan, W. C. Eaton.

Cigarmakers, 179, Bangor, Adolph Scherer.

Carpenters and Joiners, 459, Bar Harbor, R. A. Eddy.

On motion of C. O. Beals a committee on Rules of Order was appointed as follows: Alden M. Flagg, Abner W. Nichols and E. J. Graham.

President Brann read the following committee appointments:

Committee on Presidents' and Secretaries' Reports: N. H. Lord, O. P. Wescott, F. A. Tupper, W. F. B. Feyler and John Butler.

On Report of Executive Board: Adolph Scherer, W. F. Clark, A. J. Cotta, W. E. Pelsey and P. H. Fitzgerald.

On Report of Legislative Committee: C. O. Beals, G. L. Emery, C. W. Moulton, W. F. Dewar and John Byrnes.

On Resolutions: R. A. Eddy, Jerry Cronin, A. M. Flagg, J. C. Clarke and A. W. Nichols.

On Grievances: J. F. Partridge, J. S. Nichols, M. H. Sands, J. A. Moore and L. J. Folsom.

On Constitution: A. L. Brown, J. F. Connelly, John Byrnes and A. Eagles.

The Committee on Rules of Order then reported.

To the President and Delegates:

Your committee beg leave to report as follows:

We recommend the adoption of the Rules of Order of the last convention, and that the Secretary be instructed to record the attendance of the delegates to the several sessions, and that they become part of the minutes of this convention.

Rules of Order.

1. At the time specified in the Constitution or By-Laws, the President shall call the convention to order.

2. No question shall be open for discussion unless moved and seconded, nor until after it has been stated by the Chairman.

3. When a question is before the house, no other motion shall be in order, except: (1) To adjourn; (2) to lay on the table; (3) the previous question; (4) to postpone; (5) to commit; (6) to amend, which shall have precedence in the order in which they appear.

4. When a question has been decided upon it shall be in order for any member who voted with the majority to move a reconsideration.

5. Any member can appeal from the decision of the chair, but no debate shall be al-

lowed on any appeal; provided, however, that the member appealing and the presiding officer shall be allowed to explain their positions.

6. Upon the call of five members the previous question shall be put in the following manner: "Shall the main question now be put?" Should it be decided in the affirmative, all debate ceases, and the question shall then be put.

7. No members shall speak more than twice on any subject, and not more than five minutes each time, unless by permission of the convention.

8. In all other questions Roberts' Ruling shall be observed.

9. The hours of meeting shall be from 9 A. M. to 12 M. and from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.

10. All resolutions must be presented in writing and signed by the mover thereof, and referred to the Committee on Resolutions unless otherwise ordered.

11. The yeas and nays upon the question may be demanded by three delegates from three different organizations.

12. A record of all delegates absent from each session shall be kept by the Secretary and reported in the official proceedings.

13. No delegates shall be allowed to leave the convention without a lawful cause.

Respectfully submitted,

E. J. GRAHAM,

A. M. FLAGG,

A. W. NICHOLS,

Committee.

On motion of P. H. Fitzgerald report was accepted and committee discharged.

First Vice President Graham took the chair and President Brann read his annual report.

President Brann's Report.

To the officers and delegates of the Maine State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, Greeting:

Once more the wheel of time has rolled around and today finds us assembled in this the fourth annual convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor. We look back and find we are looking upon a year that has been marked by a great wave of prosperity in all business, especially among the building trades, which have been unusually active.

Connected with this, is the most gratifying fact, that there has been a general improvement in the condition of the trade unionist, by the increase in the wages and the lessening of hours, that, in many cases was voluntary on the part of the employer. This, I believe is an indication that the gulf that has been between the two is being rapidly bridged. Public men are taking active interest in labor matters, which is proving very beneficial.

The press, (with the exception of the Bangor Commercial which has made the most unfair attacks upon us and by gross misrepresentation tries to stir the people against our movement,) has been very fair with us and in many cases has been a valuable aid. Hence, the past year has been one that will leave its mark in the history of the State Federation of Labor.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

The strikes have been very few and but one of any great importance. While they

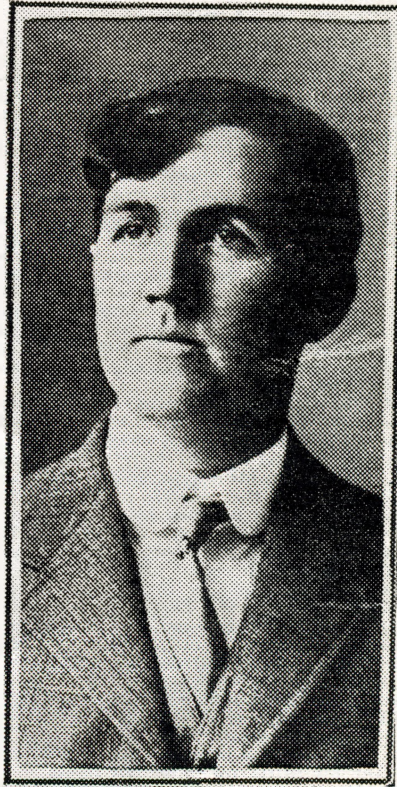
have been threatened in different places, the difficulties have been most satisfactorily settled.

Portland a short time ago was aroused by a threatened strike among the building trades, caused by the Lathers' Union, but that has been settled and the new bill of prices accepted by the contractors.

As far as I am able to learn there seems to be nothing to mar the present condition of peace.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

The employment of children, which has caused us so much anxiety seems to be set-



CHARLES O. BEALS, AUBURN, ME.
Pres. M. S. F. of L.

tled in the most satisfactory manner. As directed by the convention we took the matter up in the executive meetings, and entered complaints against those violating the law and the Factory Inspector became very active in the matter. Then it was found that the laws relating to child labor were ineffectual and the employment of children could not be effectually stopped. I had a number of conferences with the Inspector and plans were made to make the necessary changes in the laws. This was taken up by the Legislative

Committee and with the valuable assistance of the Inspector of Factories and others a model law was enacted.

I beg to report that the Federation of Women's Clubs rendered the most valuable assistance, for which we owe them a lifelong debt of gratitude. They were represented at the committee hearing by the most able speakers and workers in our state, and I believe that it was largely through their efforts that we were successful in the movement.

ORGANIZATION.

There has been a large number of unions organized during the year. In the city of Portland alone there have been four unions organized.

LABELS.

This year I find that the Label is in growing demand. More attention is being paid to it by the unionist and even those not connected with the unions are looking for labeled goods. There is still need of urging upon our members the importance of this matter, and of educating our people to bear in mind that this is the best indication of unity.

STATE BRANCH AND POLITICS.

As will be remembered at the last convention it was decided to take active part in the elections that were to follow, being confronted with the fact that certain officials were opposing those matters that were of the greatest importance to labor interests. Hence a campaign was started, not from a party but personal standpoint and in harmony with the political motto adopted "To administer a rebuke to our enemies".

Special attention was given to defeat the re-election of Congressman Littlefield, who was an open and avowed enemy to Labor Unions. Special appeals were made to all organizations in his district to take the matter up to which they eagerly responded and while he was not defeated his majority was very small and with one exception (Vinalhaven) every union town went against him.

There is one important matter in connection with this campaign that I feel I must call your attention to. Early after the movement was started I found that the matter was misunderstood by the party leaders, so I wrote one of them and pointed out that it was not a party but a personal matter between the Federation of Labor and Mr. Littlefield; also that at least 75 per cent. of the unionists were of the same party and if the party leaders took the matter up and fought his battle for him, the union vote would be largely cut off, as they could not support any party that was working against them. I made every effort to have this fully understood. The party failed to do this, and introduced speakers into the state to speak directly against the A. F. of L. Hence the matter as it stands before us is this: The party or parties that will take such a move remains very evidently our most bitter enemy, which time alone can condone. Brothers remember our motto.

In conclusion let me say that it is of the greatest importance that we should and must keep from difficulty within ourselves as this will cause more injury to the work than all the combinations of opposition that can be found.

SPECIAL REPORT ON SKOWHEGAN STRIKE.

I wish to report on the strike which has recently been in effect in Skowhegan between the I. W. W. in the textile mills in that town. It seems that the I. W. W. had something like fourteen grievances and every man in the mill was out. While the strike was well underway an open letter was published from an official of Textile Workers of America to the management of the mills in which he claimed that the claims of the operatives on strike were preposterous and for them not to make the concessions, and that he would send them all the union help they needed. This was a severe blow to the strikers from which they could not recover, and the principal demands were lost.

Because of the attitude of this officer one or two unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. returned their charters. While I am not in the least in sympathy with the movement of the I. W. W. I do not believe that it is policy to take advantage of a weakened movement to crush a large number of innocent, misguided people to the advantage of the corporations.

Further I beg to recommend that this convention take the matter up with the proper International officers of the A. F. of L. and request or even demand that they send the best organizer that is possible to Skowhegan and assist the different locals there, which are in a critical condition at present. This matter is of vital importance and must be taken up.

I am told that the Textile management are willing and anxious to have their operatives organized under the A. F. of L.

On motion of A. Eagles it was voted to receive report and refer to proper committee.

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer.

Maine State Federation of Labor in account with Arthur L. Brown, Secretary-Treasurer.

RECEIPTS.

1906. June.		
Balance on hand,	*	\$168 39
Quarryworkers, Frankfort,		6 00
Cigarmakers, Bangor,		1 25
Boot and Shoe Workers, 45, Auburn,		1 25
Central Labor, Madison,		2 25
Lewiston Mule Spinners,		1 00
Cigarmakers, Lewiston,		1 25
Bangor Central Labor,		5 00
Central Labor, Millinocket,		5 00
Carpenters, Augusta,		1 25
Carpenters, Skowhegan,		1 25
Quarryworkers, Hurricane Island,		2 25
Carpenters, Bangor,		1 25
Iron Moulders, Portland,		1 25
1906. July.		
Mule Spinners, Lewiston,		1 25
Cigarmakers, Biddeford,		1 25
Carpenters, Lewiston,		1 25
Federal Labor, Bangor,		1 25
Boot & Shoe Workers, Belfast,		1 25
Quarryworkers, Waldoboro,		1 25
Federal Labor, Augusta,		1 25
Firemen, Millinocket,		2 50
Bricklayers, Bar Harbor,		1 25
Carpenters, Bar Harbor, ass't,		21 50
Carpenters, Augusta, ass't,		10 60
Boot & Shoe Workers, 416, Auburn,		1 25
Boot & Shoe Workers, 416, Auburn, ass'n't,		6 00
Bricklayers, Bar Harbor, ass'n't,		6 00
United Textile Workers, Skowhegan,		1 25
Boot & Shoe, 415, Auburn,		1 25
Boot & Shoe, 415, Auburn, ass'n't,		2 50
Carpenters, Skowhegan, ass'n't,		3 50
Bricklayers, Portland, ass'n't,		15 00

Firemen, Millinocket, ass't,	5 50
Pulp Workers, Madison,	1 25
Federal Labor, Bar Harbor, ass't,	25 00
Federal Labor, Bar Harbor,	2 50
Federal Labor, Skowhegan,	1 25
Carpenters, Portland,	1 25
Carpenters, Portland, ass't,	7 00
Quarryworkers, Hurricane Island, ass't,	5 20
1906. August.	
Federal Labor, Bar Harbor, extra delegates	4 00
Cigarmakers, Biddeford, ass't,	4 80
Mule Spinners, Lewiston, ass't,	6 50
Central Labor, Portland,	1 25
Iron Moulders, Biddeford,	1 25
Boot & Shoe Workers, 225, Auburn, ass't,	4 50
Boot & Shoe workers, Auburn,	2 50
P. S. & P. M. W., Solon,	5 00
P. S. & P. M. W., South Brewer,	1 25
Iron Moulders, Portland, ass't,	5 50
Car Workers, Portland, ass't,	7 50
Car Workers, Portland,	1 25
Painters, Bar Harbor, ass't,	6 20
Painters, Bar Harbor,	1 25
Federal, Augusta, ass't,	3 20
Lasters, 45, Auburn,	1 25
	<hr/>
	\$386 17

EXPENDITURES.

1906. June.	
A. W. Nichols, Legislative Committee	\$ 17 25
Waterville Sentinel Pub. Co., printing,	1 50
J. F. Connelly, postage, express, etc.,	14 55
R. A. Eddy, traveling expenses,	25 00
J. H. Kennedy, printing,	9 50
Eugene Brann, expenses to convention,	21 85
Waterville Sentinel Pub. Co., printing,	18 75
Tucker Printing Co., printing,	3 50
Bond of Secretary-Treasurer,	5 00
A. L. Brown, stamps,	2 00
E. J. Graham, expenses at convention,	13 87
A. L. Brown, quarter's salary,	12 50
A. L. Brown, postage and express,	2 00
1906. July.	
A. L. Brown, stamps,	2 00
A. L. Brown, express and postage,	2 50
Eugene D. Brann, expenses at Augusta,	11 25
Fred L. Hayes, Sergeant-at-arms,	7 50
1906. August.	
W. W. Conforth, convention,	25 20
Waterville Sentinel Pub. Co., printing,	13 25
A. L. Brown, stamps,	2 00
	<hr/>
	\$210 97

Balance on hand,

175 20

RECEIPTS.

1906. September	
Balance on hand,	\$175 20
Cigarmakers, Bangor,	1 25
Central Labor, Augusta,	1 25
Carpenters, Skowhegan,	1 25
Quarrymen, 52, North Sullivan,	2 50
Central Labor, Portland,	1 25
Carpenters, Augusta,	1 25
Boot & Shoe Workers, Belfast,	1 25
Lewiston Mule Spinners,	1 25
Federal Labor, Bangor,	1 25
Bricklayers, M. & P., Augusta, ass't,	4 00
Bricklayers, M. & P., Bar Harbor,	1 25
1906. October.	
P. S. & P. M. W., Madison,	3 25
Central Labor, Madison,	1 25
Painters, Lewiston,	1 25
Cigarmakers, Biddeford,	1 25
Bricklayers Protective, Portland,	3 75
Musicians, Lewiston,	2 50
Boot & Shoe Workers, 416, Lewiston,	1 25
Iron Moulders, Biddeford,	1 25
P. S. & P. M. W., Solon,	1 25
Teamsters, Bangor, ass't,	3 80
Federal Labor, Bar Harbor,	1 25
Teamsters, Bangor,	2 50
Central Labor, Lewiston,	7 50
Carpenters, Lewiston, ass't,	13 50
Carpenters, Lewiston,	1 25

1906. November.	
Bricklayers, Augusta,	2 50
Car Workers, Portland,	1 25
Cigarmakers, Bangor,	1 25
	<hr/>
	\$244 75

EXPENDITURES.

1906. September.	
A. L. Brown, quarter's salary,	12 50
A. L. Brown, express and postage,	2 50
A. F. of L., per capita tax,	5 00
1906. October.	
Waterville Pub. Co., printing,	3 25
R. A. Eddy, Legislative Committee,	25 00
1906. November.	
A. L. Brown, stamps,	3 00
Expenses of Executive Board, Augusta,	94 92
Waterville Sentinel Pub. Co., printing,	5 00
A. L. Brown, postage and express,	2 00

\$153 17

Balance on hand,

91 58

RECEIPTS.

1906. December.	
Balance on hand,	\$91 58
Federal Labor, Madison,	2 50
Carpenters, Lewiston,	1 25
Carpenters, Skowhegan,	1 25
Boot & Shoe Workers, Belfast,	1 25
Carpenters, Augusta,	1 25
Carpenters, Waterville,	3 75
Carpenters, Waterville, ass't,	20 00
Carpenters, Bar Harbor,	5 00
Iron Moulders, Portland,	2 50
Carpenters, Portland,	2 50
Lewiston Mule Spinners,	1 25
Mule Spinners, Brunswick,	1 00
Iron Moulders, Bangor,	6 25
Central Labor, Portland,	1 25
Bricklayers, Bar Harbor,	1 25
Boot & Shoe, 45, Auburn,	2 50
Cigarmakers, Biddeford,	1 25
Bricklayers, Augusta,	1 25
Cigarmakers, Lewiston,	3 75
Papermakers, Livermore Falls,	2 25
1907. January.	
Waterville Central,	1 00
Carpenters, Bangor, ass't,	9 50
Carpenters, Bangor,	1 25
Central Labor, Madison,	1 25
Bricklayers, Portland,	1 25
Carpenters, Millinocket,	6 25
Central, Portland, report,	10 00
Quarryworkers, Waldoboro,	2 50
United Textile Workers, Skowhegan,	2 50
Federal Trades, Millinocket,	1 25
Federal Trades, Millinocket, ass't,	2 50
Carpenters, Bangor,	1 25
Federal Labor, Bangor,	1 25
Iron Moulders, Biddeford,	3 75
Federal Labor, Skowhegan,	3 75
Cotton Mule Spinners, Waterville,	1 25
Papermakers, Lisbon Falls,	2 25
Boot & Shoe, 416, Auburn,	1 25
Boot & Shoe, 225, Auburn,	2 50
Central Labor, Waterville,	1 25
Firemen, Millinocket,	3 75
Loom Fixers, Biddeford,	3 75
Carpenters, Biddeford and Saco,	2 25
Papermakers, Rumford Falls,	2 25
Cigarmakers, Bangor, ass't,	4 50
Firemen, Madison,	3 75
1907. February.	
Central, Millinocket,	3 75
Carpenters, Bar Harbor, Legislative Com.,	10 00
Central Labor, Bangor,	1 25
Musicians, Lewiston,	1 25
Mule Spinners, Brunswick,	5 00
Bricklayers, Bar Harbor, Legislative Com.,	5 00
Painters, Bar Harbor, Legislative Com.,	5 00
P. S. & P. M. W., West Enfield, Leg. Com.,	5 00
Quarryworkers, Waldoboro, Leg. Com.,	5 00
Papermakers, Livermore Falls, Leg. Com.,	1 25
P. S. & P. M. W., Solon,	5 00
Federal, Bar Harbor, Legislative Com.,	1 25
Federal, Bar Harbor,	
	<hr/>
	\$286 08

EXPENDITURES.

1906. December.	
A. L. Brown, express and postage,	\$ 1 00
J. F. Connelly, postage, express, etc.,	14 80
A. L. Brown, postage,	2 00
A. L. Brown, quarter's salary,	12 50
1907. January.	
A. L. Brown, postage,	2 00
R. A. Eddy, Legislative Committee,	50 00
Eugene Brann, traveling expenses,	9 00
R. A. Eddy, Legislative Committee,	50 00
1907. February.	
Eugene Brann, traveling expenses,	10 71
R. A. Eddy, Legislative Committee,	25 00
A. L. Brown, postage,	3 00

\$180 01

Balance on hand,

106 07

RECEIPTS.

1907. March.	
Balance on hand,	\$106 07
Granite Cutters, North Sullivan, Leg. Com.	5 00
Carpenters, Lewiston, Legislative Committee,	10 00
Quarrymen, North Sullivan,	1 25
Central Labor, Lewiston,	2 50
Firemen, Millinocket, Legislative Committee,	5 00
Mule Spinners, Brunswick, Legislative Com.,	5 00
Cigarmakers, Bangor,	1 25
Federal Labor, Augusta,	2 50
Carpenters, Waterville, Legislative Com.,	50 00
Boot & Shoe Workers, Belfast, Leg. Com.,	10 00
Carpenters, Biddeford, Legislative Com.,	5 00
Iron Moulders, Portland, Legislative Com.,	3 00
Carpenters, Bar Harbor, Legislative Com.,	25 00
P. S. & P. M. W., South Brewer, Leg. Com.,	10 00
Carpenters, Augusta, Legislative Com.,	10 00
Carpenters, Augusta,	1 25
Cigarmakers, Bangor, Legislative Committee,	2 00
Central Lewiston, Legislative Committee,	5 00
Curtis A. Perry, Portland, Legislative Com.,	2 00
Chas. L. Fox, Portland, Legislative Com.,	2 00
Central, Portland, Legislative Committee,	4 00
Central, Portland,	1 25
Boot & Shoe Workers, 45, Auburn, Leg. Com.,	5 00
Painters, Bar Harbor,	2 50
Mule Spinners, Lewiston, Legislative Com.,	25 00
Mule Spinners, Lewiston,	1 25
Loom Fixers, Saco, Legislative Committee,	25 00
Barbers, Portland, Legislative Committee,	2 00
Carpenters, Portland,	1 25
Iron Moulders, Biddeford, Legislative Com.,	5 00
Iron Moulders, Biddeford,	1 25
Boot & Shoe Workers, Belfast,	1 25
Central, Augusta, Legislative Committee,	50 00
Bricklayers, Bar Harbor,	1 25
Iron Moulders, Portland,	1 25
Carpenters, Biddeford,	1 25
Quarryworkers, Waldoboro, Legislative Com.,	5 00
Electrical Workers, Portland, Leg. Com.,	5 00
Central, Augusta, report,	10 00
Papermakers, Rumford Falls,	1 25
Papermakers, Livermore Falls,	1 25
Cigarmakers, Biddeford,	1 25
P. S. & P. M. W., Millinocket, Leg. Com.,	20 00
Iron Moulders, Bangor,	1 25
Central Labor, Waterville,	1 25
Federal Labor, Madison,	2 50
Carpenters, Lewiston,	1 25
Central Labor, Augusta, Legislative Com.,	100 00
1907. April.	
Teamsters, Bangor,	1 25
Bricklayers, Augusta,	1 25
Typographical, Bangor,	5 00
A Friend, Legislative Committee,	1 00
Cigarmakers, Lewiston, Legislative Com.,	5 00
Carpenters, Portland,	1 25
Papermakers, South Brewer, Leg. Com.	5 00
Granite Cutters, Portland, Legislative Com.,	5 00
Painters, Portland, Legislative Com.,	5 00
Teamsters, Portland, Legislative Com.,	2 00
Granite Cutters, Waldoboro, Leg. Com.,	6 90
Central Labor, Madison, Legislative Com.,	10 00
Papermakers, Madison, Legislative Com.,	5 00
Federal Labor, Madison, Legislative Com.,	5 00
Firemen, Madison, Legislative Committee,	5 00
Loom Fixers, Lewiston, Legislative Com.,	5 00
Papermakers, Rumford Falls, Leg. Com.,	5 00

A Friend, Legislative Committee,	5 00
P. S. & P. M. W., Solon,	1 25
Quarrymen, North Sullivan,	1 25
Carpenters, Waterville,	1 25
Bricklayers Protective, Portland,	1 25
Mule Spinners, Brunswick,	1 20
1907. May.	
Quarrymen, Hurricane Island,	3 75
Central, Millinocket, report,	5 00
Carpenters, Bangor,	1 25
Cigarmakers, Lewiston,	1 25
P. S. & P. M. W., Madison, Leg. Com.,	21 00
Loom Fixers, Lewiston,	1 00
Central Labor, Skowhegan,	5 00

\$663 50

EXPENDITURES.

1907. March.	
R. A. Eddy, Legislative Committee,	\$75 00
A. L. Brown, salary, etc.,	14 50
Waterville Sentinel Pub. Co., reports,	56 66
R. A. Eddy, Legislative Committee,	100 00
R. A. Eddy, Legislative Committee,	50 00
A. M. Flagg, railroad fares, printing, etc.,	7 50
A. L. Brown, stamps,	2 80
R. A. Eddy, Legislative Committee,	97 50
1907. April.	
A. M. Goddard, legal service,	5 00
A. W. Nichols, on bill,	35 00
1907. May.	
A. F. of L., per capita,	5 00
A. L. Brown, stamps,	5 00
Waterville Sentinel Pub. Co., printing,	6 50
J. F. Connelly, salary, postage and expenses,	58 40

\$514 41

Balance on hand,

149 09

RECAPITULATION.

Received dues and affiliation fees,	\$478 67
Received from annual assessments,	207 80
Received donations to Legislative fund,	521 18

\$1,207 65

Paid from general fund,

539 07

Paid from Legislative fund,

519 49

\$1,058 56

Balance on hand,

149 09

Number of unions affiliated June 1, 1906,

79

Number affiliated during the year,

9

88

Number withdrawn and disbanded,

23

Total number affiliated June 1, 1907,

65

LIABILITIES.

Balance of A. W. Nichol's bill,	\$107 21
Due Central Labor, Augusta,	200 00

\$307 21

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR L. BROWN,

Augusta, June 1, 1907. Secretary-Treasurer.

Audited and approved.

ARNER W. NICHOLS,

IRA H. FOSTER,

P. H. FITZGERALD,

Auditing Committee.

On motion of W. F. Dewar it was voted to refer to proper committee.

PRESIDENT BRANN: I desire to introduce to you Brother William Standcumbe, of Boston, President of the New England Label Conference, of the Cigarmakers' Union.

Mr. Standcumbe's Remarks.

Mr. President and Delegates of the Maine State Federation of Labor: I have just reached Portland, and I did not expect to immediately say anything to this convention. I understand you are to have a meeting to-night at the Portland Central Labor Union, and at that meeting I did propose to say

something, because I feel that I am a part of that Union, although I only attend about once a year.

My purpose in coming down here is to call your attention to a matter that the cigar-makers of the country are "up against" today. I do not propose to go into that fully, because there are delegates here representing our organization in this State who I think will have something to say about it. I refer to the cigar and tobacco trust. I have spoken several times in this city regarding that trust; but there is a new development that this trust is bringing about which means either the destruction of our organization or a very great blow so far as it is concerned. The worst of it is, they are trying by this new method to perpetuate or to keep in existence so long as possible the employment of children, and they are using a very important trade in this State to further their ends, and that is the drug trade. They are trying to monopolize all the cigar stands, or at least the cigar stands of the principal druggists of the State, and they want those stands for the purpose of distributing their cigars, made mainly by children in different parts of the United States, miles away from New England. This agitation has been on now for nearly two years. We had a convention in this city last October which was attended by representatives from all parts of New England, and we laid out plans of action as to the best means to be employed to fight this new departure of the cigar and tobacco trust. It is such a disgraceful and unmanly method that they are afraid to show their hand. They know the people's feelings so far as the tobacco trust is concerned, and they are getting in here in an obscure manner. There are some of these stands in this city, and they are trying to establish them in different cities throughout this State. In the very large cities of the United States this trust has established cigar stores, and these cigar stands, or cigar stores, have been the means of wiping out of existence the small men who have been doing business in a legitimate way for years. They cannot place cigar stores in the small cities and towns of Maine, because the population is not large enough to support them; so their object is to place a National cigar stand in the drug store in the place of the old time cigar stand, and, by means of these stands, distribute the child made goods that I have spoken of. Now we want, and we come before bodies like this because you come from all parts of Maine, to make this thing known, that there are, and will be, in the different drug stores in your localities these stands established, if possible. We have got ninety per cent. of the druggists with us, but there are some who go back on their fellow druggists. There is an organization called the National Association of Retail Druggists which takes in over 45,000 druggists in the United States. There are 3,000 of these druggists in New England who are members of this organization. As I say, ninety per cent. of these druggists are with us and are opposed to the trust getting into their drug stores for the purpose of distributing their goods; but, as I said before, some of their members have gone back on them and have installed these stands in their stores. It is these we want to call your attention to,

and ask you, when you see them in your different towns and cities, to call the attention of your members and friends to the fact that these druggists are distributing goods made by children outside of New England, in opposition to the men in this State who are making cigars in a legitimate way, earning fair wages, working a fair number of hours per day, and in general working under very good conditions. Taking into consideration its population, Maine is ahead of any State in the Union as a cigar State; but, so far as factories are concerned, there are practically none outside of Bangor and Lewiston; and yet there are millions of cigars sold here. We want you to help us to have the union-made cigar throughout Maine, and to have the union-made cigar made right in Maine. In that way you will help increase the population of the State, and bring an industry into the State that is worth having. In the City of Boston alone there are nearly 2,300 men employed in this great industry. Their wages, including those of the girls employed, what we call strippers, and including the cigar-box makers, and all the details of the trade, and they are union from beginning to end, their wages every year are upwards of \$3,000,000. Just imagine what that means to a city! That can be done here without injuring Boston in the least, because it would "cut out" of the State of Maine the cigars that are manufactured in Pennsylvania, Iowa and New York, and you would have in their place cigars made at home, and union-made. Look what an industry would spring up here! Imagine a city like Portland, with 75,000 steady population, and with a transient trade that brings the population up to 100,000 in the summer, and not a cigar factory that can be called such within its limits! With only two cigarmakers in the city of Portland, there is not enough call for their work here to keep them steadily employed. If you visit the different stores, you will find a majority of union-made goods; but, as I said before, we would prefer to see the goods made here; we would prefer to see the cigars that are sold and smoked in Bangor, Lewiston, Biddeford, and all these places made here in this State. There is plenty of room in the State for all the cigarmakers that are needed here. I have spoken to you principally in regard to our own trade. I do not care to occupy your time longer on that topic, because, as I said before, no doubt some of your delegates here want to say something about it; but, if I feel all right tonight at the Central Labor Union, I hope to say something else there as to the union movement in general. I hope you will excuse me from going into that now, and that you will take what I have already said in good part, and do your best to bring about in Maine the state of affairs I have suggested to you.

I have some little souvenirs that I will distribute to you while you are here showing the blue label, and, whenever you see that on a cigar box, you can make up your mind it is a union-made cigar. When that is not on the box it is not a union-made cigar, even though the dealer may tell you that it was made in a union shop. It makes no difference to us if the shop is crowded with union men; if the conditions demanded by the use of that label are not complied with, they

cannot use our label. Our label stands for the union shop absolutely, and when that is on the box you may make up your minds that you are getting a union-made cigar. If it is not on the box, it is not a union-made cigar, but is probably made by children.

Adjournment.

Tuesday, June 4—Afternoon

President Brann presiding.

Roll call of delegates.

Delegates absent at this session: J. Butler, G. Johnson.

The report of the Legislative Committee was read by Chr. Abner W. Nichols.

Report of Legislative Committee.

Officers and Delegates to the Fourth Annual Convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor. Brothers:

The following action was taken by the 73d Legislature, upon various measures directly affecting the interests of wage earners:

An amendment to Section 58, Chapter 40 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the fortnightly payment of wages was drafted, and strenuous efforts were made by your committee to secure its passage; but the opposition were able to command the services of an imposing array of the best legal talent in the State, who argued against the constitutionality of the bill, an argument, hard for a layman to refute, unless supported by skilled constitutional lawyers. Such lawyers are high priced and your committee were without the means of employing them.

Only corporations come under the provisions of the law as it is now. The Inspector of Factories asked to have persons or firms included. In company with the Inspector your committee petitioned for another small change in the law. The Judiciary reported ought not to pass, but your committee feel that more could have been done in favor of the amendment if it could have used more of their own time and money, for the employment of counsel. This extremely desirable measure was killed in committee.

THE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY BILL.

A bill designed to prevent the fleecing of those who apply to employment agencies for work, as well as to protect those who secure help through such agencies, was introduced by Representative G. Raymond Joy of Bar Harbor, to whom much credit is due for the fact that it finally became a law. Under the old system the employment agencies frequently took the money of parties applying for positions and sent them on wild goose chases after "fake" jobs. Under the provisions of this bill, under certain conditions, if the applicant does not get the position for which he applies his money must be returned.

The agency is required to give a bond in the sum of \$500 not to violate any of the provisions of the act, and cannot charge more than one dollar, and must give a receipt for it.

Your committee attached a good deal of importance to this bill, and did a large amount of work on it, and they hope and believe the bill, as enacted into law, will be

of material benefit to the class of employes who have occasion to do business with these agencies.

CHILD LABOR.

Every law the purpose of which is to take the children out of the factories and put them into the schools, that has been enacted in this or any other state has been almost solely the result of the work of our organizations. This year, as usual, we have taken still another step, in fact, two of them. We have improved the form of the age certificate so that it is not so easily evaded by employers. We have also raised the age limit at which children may be employed in factories, workshops and mines, from 12 to 14 years. Much yet remains to be done.

At this, as at all former hearings, where we have made an attempt to improve the working conditions of women and young children, we have been bitterly opposed by the very men who were at the time employing these women and children, and who themselves claim that it is essential to the success of their business, to the running of their mills, that they be permitted to work the young children, and exact the long hours from the women.

It is encouraging that while formerly, we have been almost wholly alone in this work, yet this year we have been supported by a more wholesome public opinion, and also have had the active support of the Maine Federation of Womens Clubs, who were ably represented at the hearing by Mrs. Frederick Marsh of Waterville, President, and Mrs. Ella Jordan Mason of Biddeford, Chairman of Legislative Committee.

THE FIFTY- EIGHT HOUR LAW.

The bill reducing the hours of labor for women and children in factories from 60 to 58 per week as proposed by the textile workers, was opposed by the same forces which opposed our amendments to the child labor law, and brought out the largest delegation of manufacturers in the cotton, woolen and shoe industries that ever appeared at the State House. The hearing was long and interesting. There were many speakers on both sides.

Albert Hibbert of Fall River, General Secretary, John Golden, President of the United Textile Workers, Samuel Ross, of New Bedford, and John Byrnes of Lewiston, President of Maine State Conference of Textile Workers were present at the hearing. Mr. Ross is the chairman of the Labor Committee in the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

As at the hearing on the Child Labor bill, the mill agents argued that they could not run their mills if the hours of labor were reduced.

We cannot hope to secure much legislation in the interest of the employes in these cotton mills that would be to any considerable extent at the expense of the corporations, so long as we have to appeal solely to a Legislature over which these corporations have such a potent influence. This bill was also killed in committee.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT.

The Employers' Liability Act supported by your committee at this session was drafted

Maine Labor Journal

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E. J. GRAHAM Editor and Publisher

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Vol. 1 August, 1907 No. 3

Through the courtesy of the Executive Board of the M. S. F. of L. we are able to present in this issue the full proceeding of the recent convention at Portland and would recommend its careful perusal by all trade-unionists having the welfare of the movement in Maine at heart.

Included in the proceedings is Treas. Brown's annual report in full, giving all receipts and expenditures, including all donations towards the fund to defray the expenses of the Legislative Committee by affiliated and unaffiliated locals.

The Executive Board extends thanks to all unions who assisted and made it possible to continue the work through the entire Legislative session.

The report of the committee gives a comprehensive statement of the work of that body and results attained.

It is the earnest desire of the M. S. F. of L. that all unaffiliated unions should at once take such action as is necessary to effect their affiliation. Take the matter up in your local at its next meeting.

Frank K. Foster of Boston, in speaking of the State Federations has said: "It creates a union solidarity throughout its jurisdiction. Our labor movement is, after all, a question of the working force of a comparatively few individuals. It is so in the local unions, in the state and national bodies. By means of a state organi-

zation the men of push and earnestness throughout the state get to know one another, learn to concentrate their efforts upon the same lines and thus break down the spirit of trade exclusiveness and the narrowness which is apt to exist when the outlook is bounded by the confines of local trade interests. The state federative idea is the direct and logical development of an enlightened unionism, which is forced to recognize that a union of unions is just as essential as a union of individuals."

Some men change their opinions in twenty-one years.

In the year 1885 Mr. Grange Sard of Rathbone, Sard & Co., Albany, was president of the National Association of Stove Manufacturers. In his annual report to the convention, Mr. Sard said:

"They (the iron molders) have, during the past year, suffered most disastrous defeats, so serious that their entire organization is seriously shattered, and if it should be dissolved entirely it would be beneficial to our organization, the public and the workmen themselves."

Nineteen years after expressing the foregoing views, Mr. Sard addressed a meeting of the National Civic Federation at New York. The following is his statement at that time:

"I have been through the mill, so to speak. I have fought the union. I have thought it was to the interest of manufacturers to destroy the union. But I have been shown the error of my way, and I am prepared to say now and have thought for many years, that it is the wise employer who encourages, rather than discourages unionism."

Watch for the Union Label of the Boot and Shoe Workers; also of the United Hatters. Don't take it for granted that the goods are union made. **LOOK FOR THE LABEL.**

and ably advocated at the hearing before the Committee on the Judiciary by Alfred R. Peakes, Esq., of Foxcroft.

Mr. Peakes was not working for any particular class, but for the common good of all and in the interest of law and justice. Your committee has reason to feel encouraged in regard to this measure; this is the third time we have petitioned the Legislature for justice in this matter, and always before, the corporations have depended upon the ability of one attorney to convince the Judiciary Committee that the working people of this State should not be allowed the same rights that exist in almost every other state in the Union, and this said attorney has so far been able to sidetrack all attempts to have a law

ence: The tendency of the provisions of the bill are to shift the financial loss from the person who receives the injury, in such a manner that it will be added to the cost of the goods in the product of which the accident occurred. In the production of a building, or in the manufacture of goods, accidents will occur. Now in a loss by fire, through insurance the loss is diffused and distributed, and thus made less burdensome. Now we want to apply this same principle, that has been worked out in fire insurance, to the pecuniary loss by personal injury in connection with the production of buildings, or in the manufacture of goods.

We have been, as usual, opposed by the manufacturers, and they have used all their



F. M. TAYLOR, RUMFORD FALLS, ME.
President Local No. 9, Int. Bro. of Paper Makers

made to protect the lives and limbs of the workmen of this State. This time, however, it was different and instead of their one old standby the corporations appeared there with five able lawyers, three out of this number answer to the dignified name of "Judge." This shows to your committee that we have made a great gain since the last session and that it will not be very long at this rate when there will not be lawyers enough (of this kind) in the state to stop the passage of the Employers' Liability Act.

This bill differs from bills of the same title that we have been advocating from year to year, and this peculiarity marks the differ-

influence in the way of the expenditure of money and time to defeat any measure that we have presented. Some of the best legal talent in the State has been arrayed against us in the committee rooms, and in the lobby they have also been ever present. This year our bill met its death-blow in the committee. A victim to the powerful influence of the great corporations over Legislative committees and Legislative bodies.

FOUNDRY BILL.

The bill providing for better sanitary conditions in foundries, came over from the 72nd Legislature, and was ably supported by

Henry M. Donnelly, representing the Moulders' Unions.

We thought we were making very favorable progress with this bill before the Labor Committee, and expected not only a favorable report, but favorable action in the House and Senate.

This bill was fatally injured through the opposition of the inspector of factories, workshops, mines and quarries.

The statements of the inspector, a State official whose business it was to understand such matters, were, in the opinion of the committee, entitled to a great deal of weight, and in consequence of his opposition the bill was so modified as to seriously impair its usefulness, now that it has become a law.

INSURANCE LAW.

Two years ago, the insurance companies very quietly secured the passage of an amendment to the insurance laws reducing the time within which notice of injury must be given to the companies from 30 days to the extremely short period of 10 days. At this session, your committee caused the introduction and secured the passage of another amendment, restoring the old time limit of 30 days.

THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

Any report which should give a fair understanding of the work of your Legislative Committee must necessarily be made up largely of an account of the now successful struggle for a change in our State constitution, providing a method whereby whenever the people want any law which the Legislature fails to enact, or if the people object to any law which the Legislature is disposed to force upon them, that in such cases we shall no longer be compelled to accept as final all decisions of our law makers, after they are once elected; but may appeal from unsatisfactory decisions of our law making bodies, direct to the people themselves, as to a court of last resort; in other words: the Referendum. This movement was begun in the season of 1904 and was denied to us by the 72nd Legislature.

The following resolutions, unanimously adopted at our Bangor Convention, truthfully expresses the feeling of our membership and the attitude of that Convention toward this measure.

Whereas, we believe that the rights and welfare of the people can be guarded and promoted only by the people themselves and not by a selected few; and

Whereas, we believe that direct legislation provides the machinery best adapted to that purpose; therefore be it

Resolved, that the Maine State Federation of Labor in Convention assembled heartily endorse the principles of the Referendum, and do hereby charge and instruct our Legislative Committee to make the passage of the Referendum the one main object of their efforts until their aim be accomplished.

Whereas, the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor of Maine has endorsed the principle of the Initiative and the Referendum, and has instructed our Legislative Committee to do its best to see that that measure is passed at the next session of the Legislature;

Therefore we, as members of this State Branch, do pledge ourselves to each other

that we will vote for no man to the State Legislature of Maine who is not committed to this proposition (applause); that we go back to our local unions carrying this pledge with us, and say to our men that it is the wish and the desire of this State Branch that they should vote for no man who is not favorable to the voice of the people ruling through the Initiative and the Referendum.

Your committee has conscientiously tried to obey this mandate, both to the letter and in spirit.

The reason why the State Federation has always been so outspoken, emphatic and insistent in their demands for this particular measure, doubtless resides in the fact that in the past, while the labor unions have appealed to Legislature after Legislature for laws in the interests of the common people, particularly wage earners, yet the results have been meagre indeed. It was plain that the influence over our law making bodies, exercised by those who through such influence secure for themselves special privileges and immunity from taxes, was direct, and effective to the verge of absolute control; and often far outweighed the indirect, ineffective and usually abortive influence of the common people. Your committee has been compelled to plead the cause of wage earners before committees of the Legislature out of sympathy with the motives and hostile to the purposes of wage earners; before committees largely made up of brilliant and able lawyers, themselves selected and elected under the predominating influence of corporation interests, hostile to us and to our purposes.

Under this old system your committee has been compelled to submit, without any chance of appeal, the cause of wage earners to the decision of men who by association, business connections and personal interests, have all combined to destroy all natural sympathy with the hopes and aspirations of common working people. In all matters seriously involving the interests of the corporations, such as the child labor, employers' liability and fifty-eight hour laws, your committees are always matched against a numerous array of the most brainy lawyers in the State, even including many of our most able judges.

Under the old system our efforts were in the main effective, only so far as they were directed toward pledging candidates for office before election, and preferably before nominations, and without regard to party affiliations, supporting those candidates who favored, and working for the defeat of those who opposed our measures.

We owe much of our success in our fight for the Referendum to the fact that to so large a degree we made good our political threats and promises. The senators or representatives are few indeed who voted against the Referendum in the 72nd Legislature and were re-elected to the 73d. In many instances it was made plain, that favor of, or opposition to, the Referendum was the determining factor in the election of members of the Legislature.

It is not to be inferred from the fact that not one single vote was cast against this measure, that therefore there was no opposition or that opposition was neither fierce nor

bitter; for it was both fierce and bitter to the very end; it was more, it was fearful. The explanation of this seeming paradox is found in the fact that corporations do not wish to destroy the usefulness of a senator or representative whom they control, unless something is to be really accomplished thereby. While a legislator, controlled by a corporation, would work and vote against a measure in the interest of the common people, such as the Referendum, and would do everything in his power to accomplish its defeat, so long as there was any possibility of defeating it; yet when popular sentiment had become so unmistakable, and so overwhelming, that it was apparent that further open and aggressive opposition was likely to ruin the political prospects of the individual legislator, and thus destroy his future usefulness to his master, the corporation: in such a case it is plain that such a legislator would be worth more to the corporation in the future for having once voted for the people instead of against them.

The battle for the Referendum was really won because, first: our cause was right, and second: because so far as possible it was persistently kept before all the people, until a public opinion was developed of such overwhelming force, that it was evident that few legislators could be re-elected, who in obedience to corporation or other influence, openly worked and voted for the defeat of this measure.

As it became necessary to extend the agitation outside of our own organization, and to make friends for this measure among all the people, and to enlist their co-operation and financial support, the State Referendum League was organized to provide the machinery, or central organization, through which all other organizations (such as the State Grange, State Federation and Civic League) and all individuals favorable to giving the people a larger, more direct and therefore more effective influence on legislation, might unite (without regard to political or other affiliations) in effective and systematic effort for this single purpose. Results have vindicated the wisdom of such a course, for through the good offices of the League your committee has worked in close, confidential and harmonious co-operation with all the friends of this measure.

The public press has been kind to us, and we have taken advantage of and utilized their kindness to the greatest extent possible. The active, self-sacrificing friends of the Referendum are legion, and it would be impossible to even briefly mention those of whom we have personal knowledge; but in connection with the part the newspapers have taken in this movement, we feel that we must mention the inestimable services of Roland T. Patten, Press Agent of the League, and H. C. Libby, its President, himself the managing owner of seven newspapers, all of which have been devoted to spreading the gospel of self-government.

Through the efforts of your committee this measure has been discussed extensively in the meetings of various organizations, and has been made the subject of many debates and prize essays in the colleges and high schools. Your committee has done everything in its power to promote this phase of

the agitation, by preparing papers, coaching debators and essayists and has encouraged this feature of the movement in every possible way, believing it to be one of the most profitable if not the most profitable method yet employed.

Our earlier efforts to have laws enacted which we did want, and to defeat laws which we did not want, by electing men to office whom we thought could not be driven or bought away from us, have as a rule been disappointing. Men of our class have made many honest efforts, plenty of them, to unite on candidates and thus increase our own influence on the making of laws; but they worked at a great disadvantage. There are too many stages in the process, too many middle men. The available methods are too much involved. They were playing the other fellows own game. The dice were loaded, the cards were marked. They found their own influence indirect and unavailing, while that of a few to whom some particular legislative act would be worth a large amount, was so direct and effective that they almost felt it to be a waste of energy to oppose them.

The Referendum will substitute for these complicated, unfair and abortive methods, a system founded upon fair play and equal opportunities to all, by permitting the people themselves to vote directly for laws as well as for candidates for office.

The common people have demanded, and the Referendum provides a simple and effective method, readily understood and easily operated, by which the voters themselves cannot only make their wishes known to, but felt by their representatives after, as well as before their election.

Hereafter the voters need not tolerate any state or city law they do not want, nor go without any such they do want.

No matter how well the politicians succeed in tangling us up with partisan prejudice concerning candidates for office, hereafter through the Referendum, we can and will unite and vote directly for our own measures, separate and apart from all other issues, and disentangled from the private interests and personal aspirations of candidates for office.

The plain people of Maine knew enough to wrest the Referendum from the most powerful interests in the State, and they knew enough now to use it.

Respectfully submitted,
ABNER W. NICHOLS,
ROSCOE A. EDDY,

Legislative Committee.

On motion of P. H. Fitzgerald report was received and referred to proper committee.

Secretary Connelly then read the report of the Executive Board.

To the Delegates of the Fourth Annual Convention:

Your Executive Board respectfully reports as follows:

It was voted to renew the bond of the Treasurer.

It was voted to have proceeding printed by subscriptions from the various Central Bodies.

It was voted that the committee on child labor of previous year continue in that capacity, with Bro. McDonald added.

In September by Referendum vote Philip J. Byrne of Lewiston was elected as delegate to A. F. of L. convention.

The second meeting was held at Augusta, on November 20th, at which the winters work on Legislative lines was mapped out.

It was voted that the Legislative Committee act under direction of the Executive Board.

It was voted that the Corresponding Secretary attend to the issuing of petitions and endorsements in favor of the Initiative and Referendum and other bills.

The matter of endorsing Thos. J. Lyons of Vinal Haven, for Commissioner of Labor was brought up, on communication from locals having received endorsement blanks. After discussion it was unanimously voted that the Executive Board could not consistently, from a strictly trade-union standpoint, recommend such endorsement.

The 1906 convention instructed your Board to secure and publish information necessary to persons wishing to become naturalized. Radical changes made in the Laws by the last National Congress made it difficult to secure just the information desired until late in the year and at that time the large and uncertain expense of the Legislative work forced us to postpone action. However the recent changes in the Law make it even more important that this information should be compiled and we would ask that the incoming Executive Board be so instructed.

Respectfully submitted,

EUGENE D. BRANN,
E. J. GRAHAM,
J. C. CLARKE,
JOHN BYRNES,
A. M. FLAGG,
A. L. BROWN,
J. F. CONNELLY,
Executive Board.

On motion of W. F. B. Feyler report was referred to proper committee.

The report of the Secretary was then read.

Secretary's Report.

To the Maine State Federation of Labor in convention assembled:

I beg leave to submit my annual report as Secretary for the year just ending.

The first duty of the year was the placing before the affiliated unions for a referendum vote the constitutional amendments proposed by the Lewiston convention. The vote resulted as follows:

On proposition to amend Art. III, Sec. 1, by substituting "Tuesday" for "Thursday." In favor 1042; Opposed 36.

On proposition to amend Art. V, Sec. 1, by adding, "No person is eligible to office who is not in attendance at the convention." In favor 1086; Opposed 18.

On proposition to amend Art. VIII, Sec. 1, by adding "He shall receive for his services the sum of \$50 per annum." In favor 1050; Opposed 32.

The amendments were thereby made a part of the constitution of the Federation.

By instruction of the Executive Board I attended to the issuing of the petitions and endorsement blanks in favor of the Initiative and Referendum, and attended to the correspondence incidental to the work.

During the course of the year many matters of importance are placed before your Secretary, and in the absence of an immediate meeting of the Executive Board, it devolves upon your Secretary to act as he deems best. In so doing I have tried to keep in view the interests of all concerned and of our movement as represented by the A. F. of L.

Two circular letters have been issued to unions, asking their affiliation.

That the Federation may be even more successful in the future than in the past it is necessary that the officers of the Central and Local Unions take an active interest in our behalf, and assist in affiliating all unions not now associated with our body.

It should be their duty to keep the Secretary's office supplied with the names and addresses of the new officers immediately after their election.

I would report at this point that at no time since I assumed the duties of Secretary has there existed a more united feeling of interest among the organizations in the several towns and cities as during the past year as manifested by the prompt reply in almost every instance to not only the call for petitions and endorsements, but for financial assistance as well.

I wish to extend to the Executive Board and Legislative Committee and the officers of Local Unions my earnest thanks for their co-operation and cordial support.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN F. CONNELLY,
Secretary.

On motion of Max H. Sands report was referred to proper committee.

W. E. Pelsey moved that the committee on Treasurer's report be instructed to have copies of the detailed report of the Secretary-Treasurer made immediately in sufficient number that each delegate may have a copy.

Moved by A. Scherer that the motion be laid on table. Carried.

On motion of W. F. Clark it was voted to appoint a committee of three to report the cost and advisability of having the required copies printed. Committee: E. J. Graham, A. Scherer and W. E. Pelsey.

The following resolution was introduced by A. W. Nichols and M. W. Dennis:

Resolved, that the date on which the annual meetings of the Maine State Federation of Labor shall be convened should be and is hereby changed to the first Tuesday in December of each year.

On motion of J. F. Connelly resolution was referred to the Committee on Constitution.

Several resolutions were introduced and referred to committee.

Adjournment.

Wednesday, June 5—Morning

Called to order by President Brann.

Roll Call.

Delegates absent from this session: J. Butler, G. Johnson and E. L. Leighton.

The Committee on Report of Legislative Committee reported as follows:

Mr. President and Delegates:

After a careful consideration of the report of your Legislative Committee, your com-

mittee would recommend the favorable adoption of said report by this Convention.

We would recommend that a more detailed report of the defeat of the 58-hour law be made to the convention by the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

C. O. BEALS,
G. L. EMERY,
C. W. MOULTON,
W. F. DEWAR,
JOHN BYRNES.

Committee on Report of Leg. Com.

P. M. O'Callaghan moved that report be accepted and recommendations concurred in. Carried.

The Committee on Report of Executive Board reported as follows:

Mr. President and Delegates:

We endorse and recommend for adoption the report of the Executive Board.

Respectfully submitted,

W. E. PELSEY,
A. SCHERER,
W. F. CLARK,
P. H. FITZGERALD,
A. J. COTTA,

Committee on Report of Executive Board.

On motion of C. V. Rogers it was voted that the report be accepted and the committee discharged with thanks.

The Committee on Report of Officers submitted the following report:

Mr. President and Delegates:

Your Committee on Officers' Reports have attended to the duty assigned them and beg leave to report as follows: We find the report of the Secretary-Treasurer to be correct.

The Report of the Recording and Corresponding Secretary is satisfactory, and we recommend that it be accepted.

We recommend the acceptance of the President's report, and fully concur with the recommendations therein.

Respectfully submitted,

N. H. LORD,
O. P. WESCOTT,
F. A. TUPPER,
W. F. B. FEYLER,
JOHN BUTLER,

Committee on Reports of Officers.

Moved by G. B. Baker that we accept report, and that the committee be discharged with thanks. Carried.

Special committee to investigate the cost of furnishing each delegate with a copy of the Secretary-Treasurer's report reported that mimeograph copies would cost \$8.00 and printed copies \$12.00.

On motion of J. F. Connelly it was voted to accept report and discharge committee.

Henry Talberth requested the suspension of the Order of Business that the selection of a place of meeting in 1908 might be taken up.

Moved by J. Cronin that the rules be suspended as requested.

A. L. Brown moved to lay on table. Lost. Original motion carried.

Henry Talberth, in behalf of the Waterville C. L. U. invited the convention to that city; J. Cronin, delegate from the C. L. U. of Bangor extended an invitation from that body and W. F. Dewar of the Millinocket

C. L. U. spoke in behalf of his city, stating that the C. L. U. had voted to pay the board bills of all delegates, to offset the extra railroad expenses.

After discussion it was voted by acclamation, on motion of J. F. Connelly, that the next convention be held in Waterville.

Moved by C. O. Beals that a vote of thanks be extended to the C. L. U. of Millinocket for their kind offer. Carried.

The Committee on Constitution, through A. L. Brown, Chairman, reported on the following amendments:

That Art. III, Sec. 3, be amended by striking out the words "Unions, unless organized within thirty days of date of convention, must join the State Branch at least one month prior to date of convention."

Adopted by necessary two-thirds vote.

That Art. IX, Sec. 1, be amended by substituting "one" for "three" in third line and adding "under the direction of the Executive Board."

Adopted by necessary two-thirds vote.

Committee made unfavorable report on proposition to change time of annual meeting from June to December.

Moved by G. T. Meserve that no resolutions be received after Wednesday afternoon, at 2.30. Carried.

Voted to meet in Executive Session at 2.00 o'clock.

Adjournment.

Wednesday, June 5—Afternoon

Executive Session at 2 o'clock. Open Session at 2.30.

President Brown presiding.

Roll Call.

Delegates absent at this session: G. Johnson and E. L. Leighton.

Legislative committee made extended verbal report on the defeat of the 58-hour law.

Moved by John Byrnes that report be accepted. Carried.

The Committee on Resolutions reported on the following resolutions:

No. 1. Presented by N. H. Lord.

The Maine State Federation of Labor in convention assembled heartily endorses the action of the farmers in many parts of the West in affiliating with the American Federation of Labor for mutual benefit.

We believe in the truth of the statement made by the Farmers' National union the American Society of Equity, that "the farmers are under no legal or moral obligation to feed the balance of the world at unfairly low prices."

We believe that the Farmers' Union and the A. F. of L. have reached a true living basis of mutual progress by reciprocity as shown in the constitution of the Farmers' Union in declaring that one of its aims shall be to recognize and give preference to the products bearing the union label of allied crafts and organizations. In return the A. F. of L. proposes to patronize the goods bearing the Farmers' Union label.

Looking therefore to the welfare of those who create the wealth of this State, the Maine State Federation asks the farmers of this section to affiliate with the National Farmers' union and to co-operate with the

labor organizations of this section to place the farmers' label upon their goods and to exchange patronage with the trade unions of Maine.

Reported favorably. Adopted.



Executive Board was instructed to take action necessary to bring about the desired result in relation to this resolution.

No. 2. Presented by A. Scherer, J. Cronin and C. O. Beals.

Whereas, there has come into existence, a combination known by the name of The National Cigar Stand Co. and

Whereas, this Company being a branch or a part of the American Tobacco Trust, is endeavoring to establish stands in the various drug stores of this State, so that they can cause to be distributed here cigars made by child labor, and

Whereas, all self-respecting citizens are condemning the employment of children as it tends to crush hope out of their lives, dwarf them physically, mentally and morally, and

Whereas, we deem it our duty to acquaint the citizens of this State that there are, in various drug stores throughout this State Trust Stands, known as National Cigar Stands, and in said stands are cigars other than Union Made Cigars, that are made in Trust Factories by children, as for instance:

A cigar known as "Black & White" is made in a trust factory located in the State of Ohio, in this factory 450 children are employed. The infamous cigar "Cremo" is made in this factory.

Another cigar known as "College Days" is made in a factory located in the State of New Jersey; 300 children are employed in this factory.

Another cigar known as the "Adad" is made in a factory located in the State of Pennsylvania; 1000 children are employed in this factory, and other brands of cigars of a like nature are offered for sale in these stands all of which are made in Trust Factories in different parts of this country, all outside of New England.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Maine State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we do hereby, declare that the National Cigar Stands Co. and its agents the druggists who are carrying a stand, are inimical to organized labor, and

Whereas, we are opposed to all trusts and syndicates having for their object the monopolization of any industry, therefore be it further

Resolved, that we place upon our unfair list all the products of the National Cigar Stands Co., and urge our friends and members to purchase only cigars from a box bearing the Cigarmakers Union Blue Label, as by this label we are guaranteed against the employment of children.

Reported favorably. Adopted.

No. 3. Presented by G. T. Meserve and J. H. Lobley.

Whereas, the laborers of Maine are struggling for a 24-hour shut down for Sunday of all manufacturing except when it is absolutely necessary therefore be it

Resolved, that the State Federation of Labor do all in its power to bring about the above stated condition.

Reported favorably. Adopted.

No. 4. Presented by John Byrnes, David Walton and E. L. Leighton.

Whereas, it is generally admitted by thinking men, who have made a study of economic and industrial questions, that where hours of labor are the best, wages are the highest and civilization has its standard advanced; while where hours of labor are the longest, wages are the lowest and the greatest human misery is to be found; therefore we should spare no effort to reduce the hours of labor for women and minors in our State that it may elevate them socially, morally, physically and mentally. Therefore be it

Resolved, that we delegates of the State Branch A. F. of L. in convention assembled do hereby ask and demand that the Legislature of this State pass a law making 58 hours each week the limit of labor for women and minors in factories and workshops.

Reported favorably. Adopted.

No. 5. Presented by A. Eagles.

Whereas, the existing conditions among the Barber craft throughout our State is such, that the formation of unions is retarded by insufficient means, and not having an organizer to represent them of their calling, and

Whereas, men of organized labor bodies are being forced to patronize non-union barber shops, and

Whereas, the continued demand for our Shop Card, the Label of our Union is essential in promoting the united interests of organized labor, therefore be it,

Resolved, that we the officers and delegates of the Maine State Federation of Labor in meeting assembled, do hereby pledge ourselves to assist and use all honorable means available, during our travels, in promoting the use of the Shop Card, the Label of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America.

No. 6. Presented by——

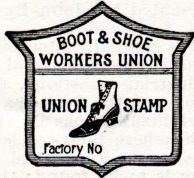
"Resolved, that the Maine State Board of American Federation of Labor most firmly and unequivocally favors the independent use of the ballot by the trade unionist and workmen, united regardless of party, that we may elect men from our own ranks to make new laws and administer them along the lines laid down in the legislative demands of the American Federation of Labor, and at the same time secure an impartial judiciary that will not govern us by arbitrary injunctions of the courts, nor act as pliant tools of corporate wealth.

Resolved, that as our efforts are centered against all forms of industrial slavery and economic wrong, we must also direct our utmost energies to remove all forms of political servitude and party slavery, to the end that the working people may act as a unit at the polls at every election."

Reported favorably. Adopted.

No. 7. Presented by W. E. Pelsey and J. W. Chandler.

Resolved, that this convention of the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor endorses the stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and urges all union men to be sure that the stamp is upon the shoe before purchasing. We further urge that an active campaign in favor of all union labels be waged during the ensuing year.



No. 8. Presented by M. W. Dennis.

Ordered, that a committee be appointed at this session, whose duty shall be to investigate the methods, policy and operation of the People's Security Co., and if considered advisable, to organize a similar system in this State and report to the convention; this committee to serve without expense to the State Federation."

Reported favorably. Adopted.

No. 9. Presented by E. J. Graham.

Whereas, the most important matter before the organized workers of Maine is that of more thorough organization.

Resolved, that this Convention request the Executive Board of the A. F. of L. to send an organizer to Maine for at least three months to especially help build up the Maine State Branch and local unions.

Reported favorably. Adopted.

Vice President Graham took the chair.

No. 10. Resolution on Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case, presented by P. H. Fitzgerald was reported by committee in amended form.

Moved by A. Eagles that report be adopted.

Amended by W. E. Pelsey that the original resolution be substituted for the report.

Voted, on motion of Eugene D. Brann, that the matter be indefinitely postponed. In favor 26. Opposed 8.

No. 11. Presented by C. W. Moulton. Committee reported in new draft as follows:

Ordered: That the Legislative Committee be, and hereby is, instructed to have introduced at the 74th session of the Maine Legislature a bill abolishing the trustee process.

Moved to adopt, by C. W. Moulton.

Amended by J. F. Connelly, to refer to Executive Board and Legislative Committee, they to investigate the workings of the present law in full, and to report to the next convention.

Amended motion carried. In favor 23. Opposed 20.

Voted that nomination and election of officers take place Thursday, at 10 A. M.

Adjournment.

Thursday, June 6—Morning

Pres. Brann presiding.

Roll Call.

Delegates absent at this session: G. B. Baker, W. T. Smith, J. F. Partridge, F. A. Tupper and M. W. Dennis.

R. A. Eddy read a communication from Alfred R. Peakes, Esq. of Foxcroft, in reference to the Employers' Liability Act.

On motion of W. F. B. Feyler it was voted to refer same to incoming Executive Board,

with instructions to take the matter up with the different locals.

Moved by J. S. Cartlidge that the thanks of the State Federation be extended through the Secretary to Mr. Peakes for the interest taken, and the assistance rendered our Legislative Committee in their labors in behalf of the Employers' Liability Act. Carried.

Voted, on motion of John Byrnes, that the annual assessment of 10 cents per capita used formally for legislative work be used this year for organization purposes.

Election of Officers.

C. W. Moulton and P. H. Fitzgerald were appointed to assist Secretary in recording vote.

For President: C. O. Beals of Auburn, was placed in nomination by A. Scherer; John C. Clarke of Portland, was nominated by J. W. Ramey.

The committee announced the vote as follows: Beals 23, Clarke 19, and C. O. Beals was declared elected.

On motion of J. Cronin the Secretary cast the vote of the Convention for E. J. Graham of Millinocket, for 1st Vice President and he was declared elected.

For 2nd Vice President: P. H. Fitzgerald of Augusta, was nominated by A. L. Brown; N. H. Lord of Portland was placed in nomination by J. C. McCaffery.

Fitzgerald had 18 votes; Lord had 24 votes, and N. H. Lord was declared elected.

M. S. Adams moved that the Secretary cast the vote of the Convention for John C. Clarke of Portland, for 3rd Vice President. Carried, and he was declared elected.

For 4th Vice President: R. A. Eddy nominated E. L. Leighton of Saco; C. W. Moulton nominated J. H. Lobley of Millinocket.

Leighton secured 20 votes; Lobley 23 votes, and John H. Lobley was declared elected.

For 5th Vice President: John Byrnes of Lewiston was placed in nomination by J. Cronin; E. A. Dyer of Bar Harbor, was nominated by G. T. Meserve.

Byrnes received 30 votes; Dyer received 12 votes, and John Byrnes was declared elected.

The remaining officers were elected without opposition as follows:

Secretary-Treasurer, Arthur L. Brown of Augusta.

Recording and Corresponding Secretary, John F. Connelly of Bangor.

Legislative Committee: Roscoe A. Eddy of Bar Harbor, E. L. Leighton of Saco, and M. W. Dennis of Augusta.

Finance Committee: Adolph Scherer of Bangor, E. A. Dyer of Bar Harbor, and P. H. Fitzgerald of Augusta.

Voted that the printing of the convention proceedings be left with the Executive Board.

Moved by W. C. Eaton that a rising vote of thanks be extended to the Central Labor Union of Portland, and for the kind and courteous treatment accorded the visiting delegates. Carried.

Voted that a vote of thanks be extended to the press of Portland.

Voted that a rising vote of thanks be extended to the retiring officers.

The newly elected officers were then installed by the retiring president.

Voted to adjourn, to meet in Waterville on the first Tuesday in June, 1908.

JOHN F. CONNELLY, Sec'y.

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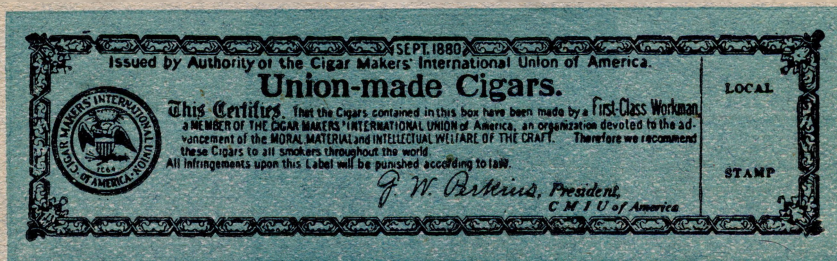
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